

Miss Anna Stebbins, 49 Maple St., Danbury, Conn., says:

Dr. Gossom's Kidney and Bladder Cure

did her more good than all the medicines taken in three years, and that she was cured of serious kidney trouble in one week after beginning to take the medicine.

Miss C. Gould, 25 Maple Street, Danbury, Conn., says:

Dr. Gossom's Kidney and Bladder Cure

completely cured her of a serious kidney complication of nearly 2 years' standing.

You may rely on this remedy, as it is made under a special formula and sold under the manufacturers' positive guarantee.

50c A BOX AT

E. A. DROW'S, 48 No. Main St.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

Missionary Tells of a Previous Assault on Vice Consul Magelssen.

Miss Alice Barber of Joliet, Ill., who was a missionary for eighteen years at Beirut, in Turkey, and is well acquainted with Vice Consul Magelssen, attributes the present difficulty in Beirut to the lower classes, the outlaws and footpads who infest the city and make it exceedingly dangerous for foreigners at all times, says the New York Post.

"About two years ago," said Miss Barber, "an attack was made upon Mr. Magelssen, while he was on his way from the cape, where the American college is located, to the main part of the city. Three men sprang from a thicket, knocked him down and took his watch and chain. He is a young man of powerful build and was formerly a football player. As soon as he recovered from his surprise he attacked his assailants, recovered his watch and gave all three of the robbers a severe beating.

"Quite a commotion was raised at the time, and the college instructors appealed to the local authorities for better protection. As a result a police station was established near there, and a detail of soldiers was stationed in that locality. In spite of this it became more dangerous for the instructors, and none of them ventured out at night unless they were armed with stout walking sticks."

Hot Juries Sentenced.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 4.—The jury problem in connection with the trials of the alleged rioters is becoming serious. All of the 600 names deposited in the jury box by the board of supervisors have been drawn out and still the jury is not completed, and there are three more trials to come. The nature of the trial and the large number of peremptory challenges allowed are responsible.

For Municipal Sittings.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—At a conference of burgomasters at Dresden Burgomaster Adickes of Frankfurt said that the municipal control of tramways and the liquor traffic was desirable. Necessity for the municipalization of the liquor traffic would be brought home to the people when the fearful injury done by alcohol was fully known to them.

Fire at One Time Threatened Town.

Merrimac, Mass., Sept. 4.—Fire which at one time threatened the whole town caused a damage of \$25,000 to the Walker Carriage company's factory here. The local fire department, aided by detachments of the Amesbury and the Haverhill fire departments, succeeded in confining the flames to the factory in which they started.

Advance in Bank of England Discount.

London, Sept. 4.—At the regular meeting of the governor and directors of the Bank of England the rate of discount was fixed at 4 per cent, an advance of 1 per cent from the previous rate. This action was a great surprise to the stock market, and securities were depressed.

C. M. Ingersoll Dying.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.—Colin M. Ingersoll, formerly minister to Russia, lies critically ill at his home here. He is seventy-five years old, and his recovery is not expected.

Pie and Cake



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Pillsbury's
Best Flour
will keep
longer than
if made of
ordinary
Winter
Wheat
flour.

THE ALASKA COURT OPENS

Boundary Commission Holds Its First Meeting in London.

DATE OF ORAL ARGUMENTS.

Strong Presentation of the American Case—Canadian Claims Made Only After Gold Discovery in the Klondike.

London, Sept. 4.—The Alaskan boundary commissioners during the day held their first meeting in the conference room of the foreign office.

Prior to the formal assembling the commissioners met in their private conference room and selected Reginald T. Tower of the British diplomatic service, formerly stationed at the legation at Washington and recently minister to Siam, to be secretary of the commission. J. R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, and Mr. Pope, a representative of the Canadian government, were appointed assistant secretaries. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was subsequently chosen chairman of the commission.

Lord Alverstone, after formally announcing that the commission was in session, stating that he had been selected as president, an honor which he highly appreciated, and saying that Mr. Tower had been selected as secretary and Mr. Carter and Joseph Pope as assistant secretaries, asked counsel when they desired to begin the oral arguments. Sir Robert B. Finlay, the attorney general, in behalf of the British counsel, suggested that at least two weeks would be required for preparation, to which Judge John M. Dickson, representing the American counsel, assented, though he said the American counsel would be ready in a week.

Great Arguments to End Oct. 9. Lord Alverstone asked when the oral arguments would be finished, and Attorney General Finlay suggested Oct. 15, but his lordship remarked that he thought a shorter period was advisable, and Oct. 9 was fixed upon.

The commission decided to sit five days per week, commencing Sept. 15 and excluding Saturdays, and to be in session from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, and granted permission for a limited number of representatives of the press to attend the sittings.

In order that the presentation of the cases may be exhaustive it has been arranged that three of counsel for each government shall make arguments, the British opening and being followed alternately by Americans and British, the former securing the advantage of delivering the closing argument.

The commission then removed the injunction of secrecy on all documents hitherto exchanged, and the sitting was adjourned.

The American Case.

The documents covering the American presentation of the case are comprised in three volumes, making a total of about 1,100 pages. In addition there are also two volumes of maps. The largest of the volumes of text contains the original statement by the American commissioners, while one of the smaller volumes presents the American counter case in rejoinder to the British case and the other the argument of the American commissioners. The following is an abstract of these documents:

In the first volume the questions at issue—namely, what is intended to be the point of commencement of the line of demarcation between the United States and Canada, what is the Portland channel, what is the line shown on the maps, the question of the line, to what point of the fifty-sixth parallel the line should be drawn from the head of Portland channel and other familiar questions are discussed. There also is extensive discussion of the extent of the strip of territory along the coast on the mainland that has been conveyed to the United States by the treaty of 1857. It appears from the document that Great Britain concedes that the line begins at Cape Muzon.

The United States contends that it was the intention of the powers which signed the treaty of 1857 to confer in full sovereignty on Russia a continuous strip of land along the continental shores of the northwest coast of America extending from Portland channel to the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, and that such strip was to be ten marine leagues measured from the heads of all gulfs and other arms of the sea unless there was within that distance a range of mountains. The contention is further made that there is no such mountain range. It also is urged that the United States has occupied this strip of territory ever since its acquisition from Russia, and that Russia had discovered the strip in 1857 until ceded to the United States in 1867.

In its counter statement the American commission makes rejoinder to points covered in the presentation of the British side of the case, which it appears contains twenty or more documents which heretofore have not been given to the public. The additional evidence referred to bears upon the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and Russia during the years 1823 to 1855, and it is contended that this new evidence in no way alters any material contention made in the original allegation, but that on the contrary "it confirms and strengthens the position of the United States." These documents consist largely of statements made and letters written by Mr. Pelly, who was at that time deputy governor of the Hudson Bay company, and it is contended that his letters fully sustain the assertion that in fixing a line of demarcation the British government acted solely in the interests of that company.

The commissioners discuss at some length the claim made by their opponents that many protests have been filed by British officials against the American claim to reference to the boundary line. They admit that from time to time there have been informal representations, but these, they assert, were in the main without sufficient data to justify serious consideration. Indeed, they say that never until after the Klondike gold discoveries were made in 1896 did the British government take up the question seriously. They admit that in 1895 attention was called to the claim of the British government that the ten league strip extended only from the main waters of the coast, but they say that this contention was not made absolutely clear until the

THE REXALL REMEDIES

Have made many friends in the few months that they have been on the market, and the

Rexall KIDNEY CURE

is one of the best. It is a liquid remedy and unlike pills—which have to dissolve, and they don't always do that—it enters into the circulation at once and goes right to the spot. Two sizes, small 45c. and large 85c.

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British case was delivered to the present tribunal on the 21st of July last. In support of the American contention that the strip should measure from the water and from the heads of gulfs and inlets a number of depositions are produced in connection with the counter case going to show the occupation of this strip by settlers from the United States since 1858. Respectful effort is directed toward showing the control of the country about the head of Lynn canal, including the sites of the towns of Dyea, Shagway, White Pass and Lake Bennett. It also is stated that numerous documents have been preserved which had been given to Indian chiefs and others by officials of the United States showing the presence in the Lynn canal inlets of naval and other authorities of the United States annually for twenty years after the United States acquired the territory. It is contended that this occupation and control were known to the Canadian government and its people.

Discussing the boundaries proposed by Great Britain, the commission makes reference to the instability of the Canadian contention on this point and concludes that "the United States has from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day insisted that one interpretation of the treaty of 1857. Its position has been open and known to the world. It is the same which was presented to the tribunal in its case and which it now reiterates in this counter case."

A Careful Study of Documents.

The argument in the case is a careful study of maps, treaties and other documents bearing upon the boundary contention, and it is intended to drive home the facts presented in the statements to which reference has been made. Considerable space is devoted to the part played by the Klondike gold discoveries in arousing Great Britain's interest in the controversy, and in this connection notice is taken of an assertion made by the British commissioners that the towns of Dyea and Skagway owed their existence to the migration to the Klondike. They assert, on the contrary, that Dyea was founded in 1880 and Skagway in 1888. They contradict flatly a contention made by the British commissioners to the effect that "Canada's claim to the territory at the head of Lynn canal was at the time well known to the United States government."

"This," they say, "is a gratuitous assertion. There is no proof to sustain it. Canada never put forward any such claim to the United States. The claim was first made in 1896 by Great Britain before the joint high commission."

It is said that "if the Canadian government had instructed British vessels to disregard these regulations there would have been grave danger of a serious collision." There undoubtedly would have been a collision, just as certainly as if they had been instructed to disregard the regulations of the port of New York. Strong exception also is taken to the contention that there was a reservation on the part of Great Britain when the United States volunteered to create a port of entry at Dyea. The argument asserts that whatever reservation there was made by a commissioner of customs and that he had no authority in the premises.

The Brooks-Thayer Wedding.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.—The wedding of Miss Gladys Baldwin Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of Boston, and Mr. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., of Boston took place at Trinity church. It was a society event interesting the entire colony, and the church was filled, the invitations having numbered 1,500. The guests, among whom was Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, began to arrive at the church well in advance of the time for the ceremony, and the streets were crowded with people and carriages for blocks around. The floral decorations at the church were elaborate. The color scheme was white and green.

A Wife at Seventy-Five. Mr. Sept. 4.—George W. Mer, aged seventy-five, and a Sherman, aged thirty, married here. Mr. House our wives.



Is used in large quantities by the Augusta City Hospital, Augusta, Maine, as a strength-giving tonic and anti-malarial. It gives you strength to throw off the depressing effects of summer. Your druggist sells Quinona.

BRITISH WAR SCANDAL

Revelations in Report of Royal Commission.

NO PREPARATIONS FOR BOER WAR

Conflict Said to Have Been Begun Without Knowledge of Home or Hostile Forces—Colonel Lucas Declared That the Rifles Would Not Hit a Haystack—Boots of Brown Paper For Soldiers.

The New York Herald recently published the following from its correspondent in London:

Revelations contained in the report of the royal commission on the conduct of the war in South Africa have filled all England with consternation and indignation. From three volumes just issued much has been suppressed "in the public interest," but enough remains apparently to justify the opinion freely expressed that the war office at the outbreak of the trouble was in a state of incompetency which is nothing short of amazing.

The testimony of General Nicholson shows that the intelligence section of the war office relating to South Africa before the war was run with a force of only two officers and one clerk. The treasury, against the united recommendation of the war office, had refused any increase, and hence it was not surprising when England went to war that there was no effective map of the Orange Free State, the Transvaal or Natal. To quote General Kitchener's own testimony, according to official memoranda, the field intelligence department had to be created from the very beginning.

General Nicholson is responsible for the information that there was practically no valid connection between the intelligence department and the defense committee of the cabinet. The British local defense scheme was based on inadequate forces. It was merely that the generals reported how they could make the best of what troops they had. The experts prepared a plan of mobilization in the early summer, but the government would not vote the extra money until forced to do so. This was the testimony of General Sir F. Stopford.

From official memoranda and Colonel Altham's testimony it is apparent that Lansdowne, then war secretary, knew there were 48,000 mounted Boers who could oppose the British, yet almost without exception infantry was sent. When finally the mobilization of the First army corps was ordered it was so late that it was not possible for Sir Redvers Buller to be in a position to take the field until December. The Boers had invaded Natal the second week in October. Hasty mobilization on the part of the British then caused disorganization.

Nearly all the military witnesses, notably General Kelly-Kenny, put stress on the fact that the representations of the commander in chief did not meet sufficient compliance. Lord Wolseley emphasizes this and also the way Lord Lansdowne treated him and his advice in 1899, which was absolutely disregarded, refusing to sanction even the most urgently needed expenditure. The war secretary's refusal delayed the army corps. Nor did he send out the reinforcements urged. Lord Roberts also condemns the initial preparations in South Africa.

The volunteers teem with the war officers' shortcomings. The British had no quick firing guns in South Africa. When the war started warnings from the Cape were neglected, mobilization was muddled, the war officers did not even know that pompano guns could be used for field purposes. It was not known here until the middle of October that the Boers were using any heavy guns in the field. There were so few pontoons in this country that old ones had to be sent out. Colonel Lucas declared that the sights of some of the rifles were so bad the soldiers could not hit a haystack with them.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson, financial adviser to Lord Kitchener, found serious avoidable waste of public money in the ordinance expenditures at Cape Town, due to insufficient preparations before hostilities and lack of forethought in demanding stores. There was no evidence to show that any steps were taken at the Cape before the war to obtain information as to the prevailing prices and local sources of supply. It was not until four days before hostilities began that any serious attempt was made to forecast probable requirements.

To what use provisions were sometimes put is thus related by Lieutenant Colonel Morgan:

"We had large stocks at our base ports of tinned meat and biscuits. They became such a nuisance in this way that we had no storage for them. The food had to stand out in the open, and of course some of it went to the bad. Instead of insisting on one pound tins of meat, as was recommended by a committee sixteen years ago, the war office bought six pound tins. These being heavy, the men often threw them away."

According to Colonel Carr, the soldiers' boots were distinctly bad in 1900. They were of brown paper, at least not much better. Owing to the inability of the troops to obtain soap half the force in South Africa, Colonel Sir W. Richardson testified, became verminous.

Press comments censure Lord Lansdowne and others of the cabinet severely, and some call for his resignation.

An Orange Experiment.

A commercial agent of the Japanese government is in California to make an experiment of shipping California oranges to Japan.

GRAND LABOR DAY PICNIC ---AND--- GAMES

Under the Auspices of the Central Labor Union of Barre and Vicinity,

MONDAY, SEPT. 7th, 1903
AT CALEDONIA PARK.

Algernon Lee of New York

ORATOR OF THE DAY.

SUBJECT: "LABOR, MILITANT AND TRIUMPHANT."

Large Number of Cash Prizes

And Many Individual Prizes Donated by Barre Merchants.

SPORTS AND LIST OF PRIZES.

Entry Fee to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14, 15 cents. Quota, 10c. Union Rules to govern. Games to commence at 10 A. M. sharp. Speaking at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1-Throwing Hammer—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 13-Hot Mile Race—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. |
| 2-Putting 16-Pound Stone—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 14-Sack Race—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. |
| 3-Running High Jump—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 15-Married Ladies' Race—Prizes, 1st, one barrel Marcell Flour, given by F. D. Laab, value \$3.00; 2d, \$2.00 value given by Barre Co-operative Society; 3d, \$2.00 value, given by Barre Co-operative Society. |
| 4-Rop, Step and Jump—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 16-Married Men's Race, over forty—Prizes, 1st, \$3.00 value, given by Moore & Owens; 2d, one year's subscription to the Evening Telegram, by Barre Publishing Co.; 3d, \$2.00 value by Moore & Owens. |
| 5-Vaulting White Pole—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 17-Guessing Contest for Merchants and Manufacturers—Prizes, 1st, \$2.00 value, given by A. A. Smith & Bros.; 2d, Shakespeare's Works, by C. A. Smith; 3d, "Handiest" Copying Book, by E. W. Cummings. |
| 6-One Hundred Yards Race—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | 18-Quota—Prizes, 1st, one dozen Cabinet Photos, given by Shores & Kennerly; 2d, Gold Mounted French Brandy Pipe, by E. G. Marston; 3d, \$2.00 value, by Moore & Owens. |
| 7-One Mile Race—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | |
| 8-Boys' Race (Handicap, eleven years and under)—Prizes, 1st, \$2.00 cash, given by Barre Daily Times; 2d, \$2.00 value, given by Moore & Owens; 3d, \$1.00 value given by Moore & Owens; 4th, \$1.00. | |
| 9-Girls' Race (Handicap, eleven years and under)—Prizes, \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. | |
| 10-Young Ladies' Race—Prizes, 1st, one dozen Photographs, given by G. H. Hux; 2d, Pair of Shoes, given by Hager, McLean & Co.; 3d, Bottle of Perfumery, given by Rickett & Wells. | |
| 11-Apprentice Race, for first year apprentices—Prizes, \$2.00, \$2.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. | |

JUDGES.....ALEX. ERUL, WILLIAM BARCLAY.
REFEREE.....F. I. CUTLER.

Glenwood Range, Value \$40

This Range is Union made and is given by REYNOLDS & SON of Barre as a Grand Prize. All buying a 25c Admission Ticket have a chance to win it.

Football Game, Purse \$25.00

Barre Rangers vs. Pick of the State.

Refreshments Served on Grounds!

Hot Coffee and Sandwiches, Ice Cream, Fruit, Soft Drinks of all kinds, etc. Five-cent checks buy them. Only Union-made Cigars on Sale.

Dancing in Pavilion! Music, Opera House Orchestra!

TRAIN SERVICE TO AND FROM GROUNDS.

Special Trains will leave the Quarries over the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Returning for Quarries, leave Picnic Grounds at 6:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 55c. The train service from Barre includes the two specials from the Hill and all regular trains excepting the 12:45 P. M. train. Fare for round trip, 15c. The Electric Railroad will carry for 5c each way. Parties going on the electric should leave car at the Marvin Farm.

Admission, 25 Cents, Ladies Free.
Boys from 10 to 15 years, 10c. Teams, 10c.

B. F. HEALEY, President. C. C. RAMSDALL, Secretary.

CONGRATULATE ROOSEVELT.

Many Telegrams Sent to Him on His Escape From Insane Man.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt received many telegrams congratulating him upon his escape from the hands of Henry Weillbrenner, the insane farmer. Owing to the large number of these messages he will be unable to answer them, but appreciates the spirit in which they were sent.

In speaking of the attempt on the president's life Secretary Loeb said:

"This incident gives additional emphasis to the fact that a constant guard over the president is absolutely necessary."

"The public knows of Weillbrenner's mad act, but, believe me, it is only one of many of which the public never learns. The secret service men are doing splendid work."

How close was President Roosevelt's escape from the bullets of the presumed lunatic is shown by the statement of Secret Service Operative Stephen Connell, whose alertness stopped Weillbrenner three times and who on the last time threw the man from his buggy, fought with him on the lawn and finally dragged him to the stable, where it was found he was armed. The secret service force here has been increased since Weillbrenner's arrest.

Silk Culture in Manchuria.

Considerable quantities of cocoons and silk are exported from Manchuria to France, where they are made into a special ribbon embroidery for the east Asiatic trade and returned to Manchuria and eastern China.

"Dead Man" Is Alive. Altoona, Pa., Sept. 4.—John Ziegler, legally dead because he disappeared ten years ago, has turned up and is making a vigorous fight for his estate, which was divided among his heirs.



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FOR SALE BY Rickett & Wells, W. H. Gladding, E. A. Drows.